

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

HONORING THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF HOFFMAN ESTATES, ILLINOIS

**HON. PETER J. ROSKAM**

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 24, 2009*

Mr. ROSKAM. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the 50th Anniversary of the incorporation of Hoffman Estates, Illinois, in the heart of my Congressional District.

The Village was founded by Sam and Jack Hoffman who purchased the land from a local farmer to establish a housing subdivision. The homeowners of the subdivision voted to incorporate the Village in 1959. From its early origins, Hoffman Estates has become a model for other cities and towns to follow through its continued dedication to building a strong and vibrant community to live, work in, and raise a family.

On the occasion of this 50th Anniversary, we join together to celebrate Hoffman Estate's legacy of growth and prosperity and to look ahead to the opportunities facing our state and our nation. Today both marks 50 years of working together to build a brighter future, and reminds us that our work continues.

Madam Speaker and Distinguished Colleagues, please join me in recognizing Hoffman Estates Mayor Bill McLeod, the Hoffman Estates Village Board of Trustees and the citizens of Hoffman Estates and in wishing them every happiness on this special occasion.

HONORING IRVING KRISTOL

**HON. MIKE PENCE**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 24, 2009*

Mr. PENCE. Madam Speaker, I rise today to commemorate the life of Irving Kristol, an extraordinary modern intellectual leader who sadly passed away recently.

Irving Kristol will be remembered as "perhaps the most consequential public intellectual of the latter half of the 20th century" as The Daily Telegraph recently memorialized him.

Born to Jewish immigrants in New York City in 1920, Irving grew up during the Great Depression, and his experience during those dark times undoubtedly shaped his worldview.

Kristol was a Trotskyist in his youth who embraced socialism long before he ever advocated for free markets and tax cuts; however, he broke from liberalism and will be remembered most for his conservative thoughts and writings that had a profound impact on generations of Americans.

He worked as the managing editor of Commentary magazine, executive vice president of Basic Books, and in the Mid-1960's, Kristol co-founded The Public Interest, a domestic policy journal that cast wide influence among policymakers.

Kristol also served as a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, senior fellow emeritus of the American Enterprise Institute, and a member of the board of contributors for the Wall Street Journal in addition to the many books he authored. To honor this distinguished career, President George W. Bush awarded him with the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2002.

Irving Kristol was a thought leader and his forward-thinking ideas shaped policies and helped cement the Republican Party's position as the "party of ideas."

A soldier during World War II, Kristol once wrote that "my army experience permitted me to make an important political discovery . . . The idea of building socialism with the common man who actually existed—as distinct from his idealized version—was sheer fantasy, and therefore the prospects for 'democratic socialism' were nil."

These beliefs helped shape the policies of President Ronald Reagan's administration in defeating communism.

Our former colleague, Speaker Newt Gingrich recently said that it was Irving Kristol's insights that helped create the solutions-oriented Republicanism that led to the Contract with America.

Irving Kristol was a cheerful conservative, rejuvenating and shaping American politics, often with a smile.

The list of those who will mourn his loss is long and distinguished as he touched many lives, but I take comfort in knowing that both the Kristol name and legacy will live on.

I offer my most sincere condolences to his wife Gertrude, and children, Elizabeth and Bill.

RECOGNIZING HOWARD  
UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW

SPEECH OF

**HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE**

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, September 23, 2009*

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today in support of H. Res. 684, recognizing and honoring Howard University School of Law's 140-year legacy of social justice and its continued commitment to the training of capable and compassionate legal practitioners and scholars. The United States Congress chartered Howard University here in Washington, D.C. back in 1867, this bill honors not only their hard work, but the prescience of our forefathers.

Howard University School of Law first opened its doors in 1869 during a time of dramatic change in the United States, after the civil war. At the time, there was a great need to train lawyers who had a strong commitment to helping black Americans secure and protect their newly established rights. Today Howard University's Law School carries on that tradition, educating its students to fight for those whose voice may not otherwise be heard.

My home of Houston has a special relationship with the Howard University School of Law. Specifically, my city of Houston shares its name with a pillar of the Howard University School of Law community, its late dean, the legendary Charles Hamilton Houston. Educated at Amherst College and Harvard Law School, Houston was the first African American to serve as an editor of the Harvard Law Review. This feat by Houston paved the way for a young Harvard Law student who stood in Houston's shoes some 70 years later as the Harvard Law Journal's first Editor-in-Chief, President Barack Obama.

Armed with his ivy league training, Houston returned to Washington where he was admitted to the District of Columbia bar in 1929. Beginning in the 1930s, Houston paved the way for the first special counsel to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, beginning a two decade career as a civil rights litigator. Houston later joined Howard Law School's faculty and ultimately became Dean, establishing a long-standing relationship between Howard and Harvard law schools. While at Howard, he was a mentor to Thurgood Marshall, who argued Brown v. Board of Education and was later appointed to the Supreme Court.

Houston used his post at Howard to recruit talented students into the NAACP's legal efforts, among them Marshall and Oliver Hill, the first- and second-ranked students in the class of 1933, both of whom were drafted into organization's legal battles by Houston. By the mid-1930s, two separate anti-lynching bills backed by the NAACP had failed to gain passage, and the organization had won a landmark victory against restrictive housing covenants that excluded blacks from particular neighborhoods only to see the achievement undermined by subsequent legal precedents.

Houston struck upon the idea that unequal education was the Achilles heel of Jim Crow. By demonstrating the failure of states to even try to live up to the 1896 rule of "separate but equal," Houston hoped to finally overturn the Plessy v. Ferguson ruling that had given birth to that phrase.

His target was broad, but the evidence was numerous. Southern states collectively spent less than half of what was allotted for white students on education for blacks; there were even greater disparities in individual school districts. Black schools were equipped with castoff supplies from white ones and built with inferior materials. Black facilities appeared to be part of a crude segregationist satire—a design to make black education a contradiction in terms.

Houston designed a strategy of attacking segregation in law schools—forcing states to either create costly parallel law schools or integrate the existing ones. The strategy had hidden benefits: since law students were predominantly male, Houston sought to neutralize the age-old argument that allowing blacks to attend white institutions would lead to miscegenation, or "race-mixing". He also reasoned that judges deciding the cases might be

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

more sympathetic to plaintiffs who were pursuing careers in law. Finally, by challenging segregation in graduate schools, the NAACP lawyers would bypass the inflammatory issue of miscegenation among young children.

The successful ruling handed down in the Brown decision was testament to the master strategy formulated by Houston. This strategy is often referred to as the Houstonian philosophy of social engineering, based upon his legendary saying "A lawyer's either a social engineer or he's a parasite on society." . . . A social engineer was a highly skilled, perceptive, sensitive lawyer who understood the Constitution of the United States and knew how to explore its uses in the solving of "problems of . . . local communities" and in "bettering conditions of the underprivileged citizens."

Houston's philosophy has left a lasting mark on Howard University School of Law as evidenced by the quantity and quality of its graduates, producing more Black lawyers than any other institution. Further, as outlined in the text of this resolution, Howard trained lawyers have excelled and climbed to some of the highest leadership positions in the world.

The first African-American to serve as a Member of Congress, John Mercer Langston, was also a member of the Howard University School of Law community. Today's Congress also includes a Member of the Howard University School of Law, namely Mr. MEEK of New York. U.S. Senator ROLAND BURRIS of Illinois, the only African-American in the other Chamber, is a 1963 graduate of Howard Law.

Howard University School of Law alumni also serve in a variety of staff posts throughout both houses of Congress. In my tenure, I've hired numerous Howard law alumni. Currently, both my Chief of Staff and Chief Counsel are both outstanding alumni of Howard University School of Law.

In my District, Howard University School of Law alumni have a distinguished legacy, particularly in the judiciary. Two Houston jurists exemplify the Howard University School of Law legacy. The Honorable Gabrielle Kirk McDonald graduated first in her class at Howard University Law School in 1966. Upon returning home to Houston, Judge McDonald practiced as a private lawyer until her appointment as a United States District Judge for the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Texas. At the age of 37, Judge McDonald made history by becoming the first African-American to be appointed to the federal judiciary of Texas. She was only the third African-American woman to be ever selected for the federal judiciary.

In 1993, Judge McDonald presided over the three-judge panel that heard the first criminal trial of that international court, sitting in a courtroom of the new Tribunal building in The Hague, Netherlands. By this service, Judge McDonald became one of the first United States judges to be involved in international courts, apart from the International Court of Justice and the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg. Before hearing the first case of the International Criminal Tribunal in Yugoslavia, Judge McDonald and her colleagues had to develop procedural rules for the Tribunal. She consulted with colleagues at Texas Southern University where she was a member of the adjunct faculty at that university's Thurgood Marshall School of Law. Those consultations resulted in the preparation and adoption of the first procedural rules for the Tribunal.

Judge McDonald, so well regarded by her colleagues, was sent by the United Nations to Tanzania, in Africa, in the spring of 1997 to assist in the organizing efforts of the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda, established by the U.N. to hear cases involving genocide in that country.

In November 1997 she was elected President of both criminal tribunals, a position she held until her resignation from that position in 1999.

She now serves as one of three American judge/arbitrators on the Iran-U.S. Claims Tribunal in The Hague, hearing claims by Iranian and U.S. citizens, and the respective governments of the two countries, that resulted from the take-over of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in November 1979 by Iranian militants and the holding of U.S. Embassy personnel as hostages.

The Honorable Hazel B. Jones of the 338th Texas District Court is a 1996 alumnae of Howard University School of Law. Born and reared in Houston, Texas, Judge Jones developed a sense of commitment to the Houston community by witnessing the examples of her parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Robert and Larnita Jones, who served as educators and administrators in North Forest ISD and Houston ISD, respectively, for more than thirty years.

Judge Jones attended Mary Brantly Smiley High School in North Forest Independent School District, where she was voted "Miss Smiley" and graduated Magna Cum Laude. Thereafter, Judge Jones received a Bachelor of Arts degree in biology from the University of Texas at Austin, where she was a Texas Achievement Award Scholar and became a lifelong member of Delta Sigma Theta Public Service Sorority, Inc.

After graduation, Judge Jones worked as a research assistant in the Hematology/Leukemia division of the University of Texas, M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. She prepared drug study experiments with cancer cells; she performed DNA extraction for amplification in polymerase chain reactions and isolation in gel electrophoresis. While Judge Jones found her work in cancer research extremely rewarding, she heeded a personal calling to pursue a career in law.

While attending Howard University Law School, in Washington, DC, Judge Jones worked at the Howard Law Criminal Justice Clinic, defending citizens charged with misdemeanors and representing prisoners in disciplinary hearings. During her summers as a law student, Judge Jones honed her legal skills by interning in the 151st Civil District Court, Harris County, TX and as intern for the Honorable Judge Vanessa Gilmore in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas.

Since graduating from law school, Judge Jones Hazel Jones has been an active member of Houston's legal community. She served the Harris County District Attorney's Office as an Assistant District Attorney from 1996–2003 obtaining extensive trial experience handling misdemeanor and felony cases in addition to handling juvenile and family violence cases. From 2003–2005, Judge Jones worked as a Special Assistant United States Attorney for the United States Attorney's Office, Southern District of Texas; her primary focus was to pursue the federal government initiative of "Project Safe Neighborhoods" which focused

on the prosecution of armed felons and felons carrying firearms during drug trafficking crimes. In January of this year, Judge Jones was sworn in as a member of the local judiciary and we expect that her career will be no less stellar as that of her fellow alumna, Judge McDonald.

Mr. Speaker, I salute Howard University School of Law for its service to my District, to America, and to the world. For this reason, I strongly urge passage of this important Resolution.

#### SUPPORTING H.R. 2749, THE FOOD SAFETY ENHANCEMENT ACT

**HON. LYNN C. WOOLSEY**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Thursday, September 24, 2009*

Ms. WOOLSEY. Madam Speaker, I rise today to express my support for reforming our food safety system. As a tireless advocate for consumers' rights, I have continually supported protecting our Nation's food supply. Over the last several years, our country has experienced food-borne illnesses stemming from E. coli in bagged spinach and a salmonella outbreak in peanut products. As the number of outbreaks rise, it's essential that we dramatically improve our food safety laws.

H.R. 2749, the Food Safety Enhancement Act, will take important and necessary steps to remove tainted food products from our food supply and improve accountability for large processing facilities. I strongly support provisions in this bill that grant the Food and Drug Administration, FDA, new authority to hold more frequent inspections of food processing facilities and the requirement that all food facilities register with the FDA annually. To better combat food-borne illnesses, H.R. 2749 will also enable the FDA to establish a food traceback system that will help public health officials identify the origin and path of food products when an outbreak occurs. Additionally, ensuring that imported foods are safe and that there are strong, flexible enforcement tools will restore Americans' confidence in the foods they purchase.

However, despite these bold and necessary improvements, I continue to believe that we need to do more to respect the unique needs of small and organic farmers in this legislation. This is why I ultimately voted against H.R. 2749.

Currently, organic farmers are required to adhere to strict traceability standards through the USDA's National Organic Program. The absence of specific guidance requiring FDA to harmonize new traceability standards with the National Organic Program will create potentially duplicative regulations and standards for organic farmers. The FDA's authority grew this year after Congress passed H.R. 1256, legislation I voted for, which enables the FDA to regulate tobacco products. After passing H.R. 2749, the FDA will also have expanded food safety authority. Without specific requirements included in this legislation, the FDA will not have the incentive or manpower to go above and beyond what is mandated in the law. We cannot overlook the requirements our organic farmers already follow as the FDA issues its traceability standards.

Additionally, I worry that the growth of the organics market could be constrained by fee